

The Sydney Morning Herald.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1851.

No. 4264

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For one inch under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

FOR MORRISON BAY.
THE regular packet schooner
ANN MARY,
G. Jackson, master, will clear the Customs on Monday morning, and will sail on Tuesday morning, for or to the above port. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to J. CURTIS, Bethel Wharf, Esplanade-street.

FOR TWOFOOT BAY AND PAMBULA.
THE clipper Schooner
ELLEN,
will sail for the above ports on the 16th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Buchanan's Wharf.

A REGULAR TRADER TO MORETON BAY.
THE fast-sailing brigantine
MARY JANE,
130 tons, will positively sail on Saturday, in conjunction with the Mary Stewart. Parties intending to visit Moreton Bay are requested to inspect her superior accommodations, alongside the Flour Company's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to Captain (on board), or to THOMAS STEWART, Rinkins-street.

FOR MORRISON BAY.
A REGULAR TRADER.
THE fine schooner
CUMBERLAND,
50 tons burthen, H. Wylm, master, will sail on Saturday next, for or to the above port. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf, 1129.

PACKET FOR MORRISON BAY.
(Detained by contrary winds.)
THE A1 clipper cop-
pered and copper-fastened schooner
SOUVENIR,
100 tons, John Brown (late of the Ann Mary), master, will continue to receive cargo till a shift of wind. She has excellent accommodations for passengers, with separate ladies' cabins. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf, (bottom of Market-street.) January 14, 1098.

PACKET FOR WIDE BAY.
(A regular trader.)
THE fast-sailing brigantine
MARY JANE,
120 tons, John Eddy, master, having arrived, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail on Tuesday, the 21st instant. Three-fourths of her cargo being ready to go on board, she will experience no delay. Her accommodations for passengers are unrivalled in the trade; having a separate ladies' cabin, with beds and bed linen found. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf, (bottom of Market-street.) January 14, 1097.

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.
THE regular packet schooner
LIBERTY,
J. Johnston, master, will sail on Monday morning, for or to the above port. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to J. CURTIS, Bethel Wharf, Esplanade-street.

PACKET FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.
THE beautiful clipper brigantine
MEG MERRILL,
120 tons, Davis, master, with prompt dispatch. She is expressly fitted as a passenger vessel. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Clarence River Packet Office, Albion Wharf, January 14, 1099.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
THE passenger-brig
DIANA,
J. R. Peck, commander, is now loading, and will positively be the first vessel away; has room for a few tons of light freight. The accommodations are well known, every attention being paid for the comfort of passengers, bedding, linen, wine, and the best provisions provided by the ship. For freight or passage, early application necessary, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

FOR GEORGE AND MELBOURNE.
TO FOLLOW THE DIANA.
THE fine NEW BRIG
WANDERER,
200 tons burthen, Robert Montague Jackson, commander, has only room for about 20 tons of light freight. This vessel's cabins are now being fitted up in a superior style, and passengers will be well found. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

FIRST PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.
THE unrivalled packet-brig
DART,
200 tons burthen, Alexander Collins, master, will sail positively on Saturday next, the 18th instant. For freight or passage (having splendid accommodations, beds, bedding, provisions, wine, beer, and spirits found on board free of charge), with superior stern cabin for ladies and families, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to SHEPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.
THE fast-sailing well known packet brig
WILLIAM,
H. A. Coffey, commander, having two-thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, will be despatched in a few days. For freight or passage, cabin or steerage, apply to HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street.

ONLY PACKET FOR AUCKLAND.
Sails on the 18th instant.
THE well-known packet
EMMA,
135 tons, commander, Henry T. Fox, has room for about 20 tons of light freight and a few cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at Lamb, Farbury, and Co.'s Wharf; or to SHEPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street. Wanted, a Cook; apply on board. 11892.

FOR ADELAIDE.
THE PACKET-BRIG
WILD IRISH GIRL,
Will sail on Saturday morning. She has room for 20 tons of freight, which must be alongside by 12 o'clock on Friday. Northward the superiority of this vessel's accommodations, passengers will be taken by her at a less rate than by any other vessel. Early application is necessary on board, at the Quays; JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
WITH IMMEDIATE DISPATCH.
THE splendid A1 fast-sailing brigantine
PA KET,
183 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, Robert Thompson, commander, having very superior accommodation for passengers, and the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to SHEPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
A REGULAR TRADER.
THE fine first-class schooner
VELOCITY,
150 tons burthen, McVeigh, master, will commence loading for the above on Friday, the 17th instant, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board; or to JAMES COOK, Circular Wharf January 14, 1092.

**FOR PORT COOPER—THE NEW CAN-
TERBURY SETTLEMENT.**
THE fine first-class ship
SALACIA,
844 tons, J. R. Peck, master, having chartered this vessel, and will proceed in her himself, presents an eligible opportunity to shippers of horses; a limited quantity of freight will be taken. For freight or passage apply to CHARLES SIDNEY, At Buyers and Loebe's, Harrington-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU.
THE fine first-class ship
MARY CATHERINE,
348 tons, J. J. Warner, commander, has excellent accommodation in cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Miller's Pier Wharf; or to L. AND S. SAMUEL, Pitt street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU.
TO SAIL ON JANUARY 20.
THE fine fast-sailing ship
JOHN CALVIN,
700 tons, William Lacey, commander. His splendid accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to J. B. METCALFE, or J. SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
DAY OF SAILING POSTPONED TO 21ST JANUARY.
THE fine American brig
CAMEO,
400 tons burthen, J. L. Stephens, commander. For freight or passage apply to SHEPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Calling at Honolulu, if sufficient inducement offers.
THE splendid fast-sailing A1 ship
ARTEMISIA,
558 tons register, John P. Remy, commander. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for intermediate, and steerage passengers, apply to R. TOWNS, or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE fine first-class barque
ALEUT,
394 tons register, Robert Smith, master, is first-rate, having made the passage out from England in ninety-seven days, and having only room for a limited quantity of light freight and a few passengers, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street.

FOR MANILA DIRECT.
THE fine fast-sailing first class brig
PATAGONIA,
323 tons register, Francis Sims, commander, will sail for the above port the 19th January next. For freight or passage to Manila, or light freight back to Sydney, Apply to HENRY MOORE, Miller's Point, December 19, 11817.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque
JULIANA,
360 tons, Frederick Rowe, commander, has only room for 200 bales wool, and will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to F. BSWORTH, or J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing A1 ship
TAMAR,
556 tons register, A1 for 12 years, Thomas Colley Stynes, commander. The Tamar is now ready to receive wool, has considerable part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick dispatch; she sails well, and has first-rate accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain Stynes, or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
TO POSITIVELY SAIL ON THE 20TH INSTANT.
THE clipper-built A1 ship
BRUTUS,
500 tons register, having completed her cargo at New-castle, is hourly expected in Sydney and has room for a few tons of light freight. As the sailing qualities of this vessel are particularly good, she presents a most favourable opportunity for shippers to California. Her cabin accommodations are in style and appearance (being finished with mahogany and satin wood) unsurpassed by any vessel in port, and are well worthy of an inspection by those about to proceed to San Francisco. The stowage rooms are furnished with everything requisite and convenient for the occupants (with the exception of linen), free of charge. The stowage will be particularly well fitted up, that portion of the ship being unusually well stowed, and painted, and the stowage of the stowage between decks, and a height of seven feet between decks. The agent pledges himself that both the cabin and stowage accommodations shall be superior to any vessel that has left the harbour for California. Apply to F. W. CLARKE, 541, George-street, Corner of Jamison-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 American ship
MARTHA,
600 tons, Henry Towne, commander, has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. This ship is 7 feet 6 inches between decks, and thoroughly ventilated, and will sail from Sydney on the 20th January. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Towne, at Newcastle; or to S. WILKINSON, Jun., Macquarie-place.

FOR PANAMA.
THE fine fast-sailing United States brig
RODOLPH,
C. D. Perry, master, will leave Newcastle on or about the 20th instant, for Panama. Has accommodation for a few cabin passengers, and would receive a small quantity of light freight. For freight or passage apply to Mr. J. DILLON, on board; or to Captain C. D. PERRY, At the Marine Hotel.

FOR LONDON.
THE fast sailing A1 ship
AGRICOLA,
554 tons, John Bell, commander, has a large portion of her cargo on board, and will sail about the 25th instant. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE new frigate
BLACKWALL,
1000 tons, A1 12 years, (belonging to Messrs. Green, London), J. N. Thorne (late of the Walmer Castle), Commander. Has all her deck weight on board, and the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage (carrying an experienced surgeon) apply to the Captain, on board; or to WILLIAM HINDSON, or LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine teak-built ship
GENERAL LEWIS,
1000 tons burthen, John Gatenby, Commander, having all her cargo and cabin accommodation engaged, has room only for a few steerage passengers. Early application is requisite, as this ship will positively sail on the 20th instant. For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing A1 ship
HEHE,
544 tons, (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London), S. Freeman, commander, will take such cargo as can be procured at Moreton Bay, and then proceed to Sydney to complete her loading. This vessel has splendid accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and shippers and passengers are requested to apply to Captain Freeman on board; or to Mr. GEORGE RAY, North Brisbane; or to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 frigate-built ship
PARAGON,
1000 tons, (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London), HENRY NABBY, commander, having her deck weight and 1200 bales wool engaged, will sail punctually to her time. For cabin, intermediate, or steerage passage, apply to DONALDSON AND CO., or to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing A1 ship
HOOGHLY,
467 tons, A. Spry, commander, having all her deck weight on board, is now receiving wool, and will be despatched in all January. Has very superior accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. For terms apply to the Captain, on board, at Miller's Pier Wharf; or to THACKER AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing A1 ship
ROMAN EMPEROR,
793 tons register, W. Champion, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE A1 ship
TAMAR,
556 tons register, A1 for 12 years, Thomas Colley Stynes, commander. The Tamar is now ready to receive wool, has considerable part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick dispatch; she sails well, and has first-rate accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain Stynes, or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To sail 10th March.
THE well-known re-
gular trader first-class
frigate-built ship
ST. GEORGE,
608 tons O.M., John Jones, Commander. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; or to MESSRS. YOUNG AND CO., or MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE fine fast-sailing Liverpool-built barque
LAURA,
380 tons register, Captain Robert Lambell, is fast filled up with wool, and will be despatched in all this month. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fast-sailing barque
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.
208 tons register, A. Shifely, master. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE American Barque
CHIEF,
195 tons register. Apply to S. WILKINSON, Jun., Macquarie-place.

**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SYDNEY
BETHL UNION.**
The Annual Meeting of this Society, will be held in the saloon of the Royal Hotel, on the Evening of Tuesday first, 15th inst. All who feel interested in the welfare of seamen are most respectfully invited to a tent. The Chair will be taken precisely at 7 o'clock, by Alexander Campbell, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders in duplicate will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, at noon, for furnishing for the Military, Naval, and Convict Services, in the several districts, the supplies undermentioned, in such quantities as may be required during twelve calendar months, commencing the 1st April, under the conditions hereafter specified, viz.:

PROVISIONS.
1. The Military Ration being
1 lb. Fresh Meat
12 oz. Wheaten Bread
2. The Ration for Sailors—
24 oz. Wheaten Bread
16 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Vegetables
4 oz. Salt
4 oz. Tea
16 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Soap
3. 16 oz. Wheaten Bread
12 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Vegetables
4 oz. Salt
4 oz. Tea
16 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Soap
4. 16 oz. Wheaten Bread
12 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Vegetables
4 oz. Salt
4 oz. Tea
16 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Soap
5. 16 oz. Wheaten Bread
12 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Vegetables
4 oz. Salt
4 oz. Tea
16 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Soap
6. 16 oz. Wheaten Bread
12 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Vegetables
4 oz. Salt
4 oz. Tea
16 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Soap
7. Female Convicts in the third class
12 oz. Wheaten Bread
8 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Vegetables
4 oz. Salt
4 oz. Tea
16 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Soap
8. Female Convicts in the second class
12 oz. Wheaten Bread
8 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Vegetables
4 oz. Salt
4 oz. Tea
16 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Soap
9. Female Convicts in the first class
12 oz. Wheaten Bread
8 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Vegetables
4 oz. Salt
4 oz. Tea
16 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Soap
10. For Children under two years
8 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Arrowroot
4 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Yellow Soap
11. For Children under two years
8 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Arrowroot
4 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Yellow Soap
12. For Children under two years
8 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Arrowroot
4 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Yellow Soap
13. For Children under two years
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14. For Children under two years
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15. For Children under two years
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16. For Children under two years
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52. For Children under two years
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56. For Children under two years
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67. For Children under two years
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68. For Children under two years
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69. For Children under two years
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70. For Children under two years
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8 oz. Arrowroot
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4 oz. Yellow Soap
71. For Children under two years
8 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Arrowroot
4 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Yellow Soap
72. For Children under two years
8 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Arrowroot
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4 oz. Yellow Soap
73. For Children under two years
8 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Arrowroot
4 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Yellow Soap
74. For Children under two years
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8 oz. Arrowroot
4 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Yellow Soap
75. For Children under two years
8 oz. Fresh Meat
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4 oz. Yellow Soap
76. For Children under two years
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77. For Children under two years
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78. For Children under two years
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79. For Children under two years
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81. For Children under two years
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82. For Children under two years
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83. For Children under two years
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84. For Children under two years
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88. For Children under two years
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89. For Children under two years
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90. For Children under two years
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91. For Children under two years
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92. For Children under two years
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94. For Children under two years
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96. For Children under two years
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97. For Children under two years
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98. For Children under two years
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4 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Yellow Soap
102. For Children under two years
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103. For Children under two years
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120. For Children under two years
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121. For Children under two years
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122. For Children under two years
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124. For Children under two years
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128. For Children under two years
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160. For Children under two years
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161. For Children under two years
8 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Arrowroot
4 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Yellow Soap
162. For Children under two years
8 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Arrowroot
4 oz. Sugar
4 oz. Yellow Soap
163. For Children under two years
8 oz. Fresh Meat

Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1851.

PROSPECTUS OF A COMPANY, TO BE CALLED THE HYDRO-CARBON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, CAPITAL, £20,000, IN FOUR THOUSAND SHARES OF £5 EACH. Deposit 5s. per Share.

No call (so long as the paid up capital is confined to £5000) to exceed 10s. per share, and an interval of two months between each call.

It is proposed to form a Company for the introduction of the "Hydro-Carbon Gas," as patented by Mr. White, in an Act of Incorporation, by which the liability of each shareholder will be limited to the amount of his shares.

It is believed that the "Hydro-Carbon Gas" will supply the consumers with a brilliant, non-inflammable, and innocuous article, at a very reduced price.

The projectors of the "Hydro-Carbon Gas-Light Company," are desirous that the city of Sydney and its suburbs should no longer be deprived of those advantages which its introduction can alone confer.

So great have been the profits of the present Gas Company, that, besides paying a large yearly dividend, their capital has been, during their short existence, greatly increased by accumulations.

Consumers, by becoming shareholders in the new Company, although they may participate in a somewhat lower dividend, and their capital may not be so rapidly increased, will be more than compensated by the extended enjoyment, at a reduced cost, of an article which has ceased to be a luxury, and has become a necessary of life.

Improvement almost invariably creates jealousy, and those who threaten competition are not unfrequently tested, by the degree of opposition it creates amongst those interests which its introduction may prejudice.

It is believed that the "Hydro-Carbon Gas" is superior to any other existing mode of illumination.

Its characteristics are purity, brilliancy, and economy, which, combined with the simplicity of its management, make it an object of the greatest importance to the colonists.

It is free from the sulphurous, ammoniacal, and other deleterious impurities, which, soiling and contaminating every thing around, render coal gas so destructive to furniture, pictures, gilding, painting, plate, &c.; and, as it emits no smoke, the advantages of its adoption, not only in shops, churches, and other places of public assembly, but in private dwellings, are obvious.

Its illuminating power is from twenty to fifty per cent. greater than that of coal gas, and its economy justifies the assertion, that, on a moderately large scale of manufacture, and including cost of production and distribution, wear and tear of apparatus, dividend, &c., the Gas may be supplied to consumers at a price not exceeding 10s. per 1000 cubic feet.

It may be used as soon as manufactured, and requires no purification; and although, during combustion, it is devoid of smell, any leakage or escape is immediately indicated by its peculiar aromatic odour.

Insurance Companies in England make no difference in the granting of policies for the insurance of houses lighted by "Hydro-Carbon Gas" and those lighted by Coal Gas.

In addition to other advantages, the cost of erecting the apparatus and works, including the purchase of land, will not exceed one half that of Coal Gas; and, having reference to the production, the labour and the wear and tear of retorts will not be more than one third, owing to the lower amount of heat required, and the greater rapidity of production.

The "Hydro-Carbon Gas" is not Resin Gas, (as has been stated,) although one half is obtained from either resin, tar, tallow, oil, or bitumen, all which are equally suitable, and are always procurable to any extent, and at a low price; resin being preferred, only from its economy and cleanliness. The other half of the gas is generated from water, whence the hydrogen is obtained by decomposition. This compound forms the "Hydro-Carbon Gas," which possessing a high specific gravity and illuminating power, is economical from the total inexpensiveness of the one material, and the comparative cheapness of the other.

The apparatus is equally suitable for lighting the suburbs or the city; for gas works may be erected in each locality at a very moderate expense.

The Lighting Committee of the Corporation of the city of Sydney passed a resolution on the 31st day of January last, recommending the assistance of the Council in its introduction.

The probable expense of making a trial, and of ascertaining, by observation and experiment, the expediency of introducing it, including the purchase of a small apparatus has been estimated at £500; and, although investigation has produced the most thorough conviction of its superiority and cheapness, it is not proposed to incur any expense beyond that sum, until its success has been still further tested and proved.

But, assuming the expediency of introducing the "Hydro-Carbon Gas," it is calculated that the capital requisite will be £20,000.

The sum of £12,500 will, it is thought, be required for the purchase of the Patent Right, and of the apparatus for manufacturing 100,000 cubic feet of gas a day.

The cost of laying down twenty miles of mains, exclusive of labour, will be £5000.

leaving £2000 for materials, labour, and contingencies.

By limiting operations to a less production than 100,000 cubic feet a day, the estimate will of course be reduced; or should the shareholders prefer working the Company as licensees of the Patent, paying him an agreed sum upon the gas sold, a capital of £10,000 would be sufficient.

The Company might, indeed, obtain a license from the patentee for the whole of the Australasian Colonies, with a power of sub-licensing, payment being made in proportion to the gas consumed during the patent.

One hundred thousand cubic feet of Gas a day will afford a much larger supply than is now manufactured by the "Australasian Gas-Light Company," the present consumption of Sydney being about 60,000 feet only, with about fifteen miles of mains laid down.

But a consumption of at least 100,000 cubic feet a-day is calculated on, which would render twenty miles of mains requisite, for as a superior article at a reduced price always creates an increased demand, it is conceived that the Company should be prepared with an increased supply, and should the enlarged supply still fall short of the demand, provision will be made for increasing the capital.

Should applications be made for shares beyond the number of 4000, limited by this Prospectus, the Committee will allot them to the applicants, ratably.

The evidence appended to the Prospectus, which has been selected from amongst a great mass that might have been adduced, and which cannot fail to inspire the most complete confidence in the "Hydro-Carbon Gas," may be had at my office, Charlotte-place.

By order of the Committee,
ADAM WILSON, Secretary.

Sydney, 1st January, 1851.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES
To the Committee of the "Hydro-Carbon Gas-Light Company."

Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me shares, of five pounds each, in the above Company, and I undertake to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me.

In consideration of such allotment of shares, I hereby agree to pay, when thereunto required, a deposit of five shillings per share upon each share allotted to me, and I hereby authorize you to expend such portion of the amount of the deposit as may be necessary to meet the expenses of the preliminary trial, as set forth in the Prospectus of "The Hydro-Carbon Gas-Light Company."

Name in full, _____
Residence, _____
Date, _____
Usual signature, _____

N.B.—All letters must be prepaid, 1851.

"HYDRO-CARBON GAS."

THE Directors of the Australasian Gas-Light Company having observed that it is proposed to form a Company in Sydney for the manufacture of the Gas patented by Mr. Stephen White of Manchester, and called "Hydro-carbon" Gas, think it right to state publicly, that an offer having been made to them, on the part of the patentee, to supply that Gas to their Company, they have instituted a strict inquiry into the merits of the patent, with the view of ascertaining whether it would be advantageous to the Company and their consumers that the offer should be accepted.

The Directors find that the principal material employed in the manufacture of Mr. White's gas is resin; that the experiment is by no means new, having been extensively conducted by the late Professor Daniell, as long as twenty-five years ago, and practically carried out by Gas Companies in Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Teunton, and other English cities; but that it was ultimately abandoned, as oil gas had previously been, on the ground of its expense, having involved some of the parties in very heavy losses, in one instance to the extent of £50,000.

They find also that Mr. White's experiment is yet in its infancy, his manufactory at Southampton not having been in operation, at the date of the latest advice, a complete half year, so that the question of its relative economy and profitability, in comparison with coal gas, remains, as far as his own experience is concerned, wholly undetermined.

They find, moreover, so far as they have been able to collect, that the general opinion of Chemists and Gas Engineers in England is decidedly unfavourable to Resin Gas. Dr. Ure, declaring it to be demonstrably, "as clearly as noon-day, the resin can never compete with pitch in the production of Gas-Light;" and that the Gas Companies there, whose interest it manifestly is to encourage and adopt every means of reducing the cost of production, have not, even under the improved manipulations said to have been introduced by Mr. White, deemed it advantageous to substitute resin for coal.

Under these circumstances, the Directors have had no alternative but to decline the offer above referred to; but they are prepared, nevertheless, to receive with candour any proofs which may hereafter be adduced in favour of Mr. White's process; and in the event of their being satisfied as to its alleged advantages, to treat with the patentee for the right of using his patent in their own manufactory.

By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

Gas Company's Office, December 18, 1850.

* So the Directors were informed by Mr. Adam Wilson.—R. M.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

467, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
Opposite the Barrack Gate.

TRUSTEES:
Gilbert Elliot, Esq.
W. H. Kerr, Esq.
T. S. Mort, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
Thomas Holt, Jun., Esq., Chairman.
M. E. Munnis, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. Howarth, Esq., John Fairfax, Esq.,
W. H. Christie, Esq., M. Metcalfe, Esq.

*OF THE CLERKS OF PRIZE REMISSIONS
THE COUNTRY TOWNS ARE APPOINTED
ASSURE.

The business of this Company is threefold.

1st, LIFE INSURANCE, which enables persons to provide for the widowed, orphans, or others, at their decease.

2nd, DEFERRED ANNUITIES, which enables persons to secure for themselves, or their nominees, an independence in their old age, by means of an annuity punctually paid as long as they may live.

3rd, ENDOWMENTS for children, payable at the ages of 14, 20, and 21, to enable persons to provide for the education and establishment in life of their children.

INSURANCE BRANCH.

By the payment of a small annual Subscription a person is enabled to provide for his family at his death as securely as if he left them houses or land. Life Assurance has become almost universal in Great Britain, and numerous families are constantly being saved from absolute ruin by the foresight and providence of their parents in insuring their lives.

ANNUITY BRANCH.

Deferred Annuities, or Annuities payable in old age, are purchased by small contributions, payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. They are eminently calculated for this colony, where all classes are enabled to save a little from their incomes, beyond providing themselves with a liberal provision for the present time. Through the instrumentality of this Society, these Annuities, and the Subscriptions for them, are protected by Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 11, from being levied upon by the Judgment of any Courts of Law in the Colony, and are therefore equivalent to Government Pensions,—thus enabling the provident man to make the declining years of his life comfortable, by laying aside in his youth a small portion of his income.

ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

Endowments, or sums payable to persons at the ages of 14, 20, and 21, are purchased in the same way as Deferred Annuities. These are very desirable for parents, whose limited incomes prevent them securing sufficient to set their children out in life, or to educate them at the proposed University, or other superior schools.

Females, whether married or single, are eligible for any of the above branches.

The profits are to be divided among the members every five years.

Forms of proposal, and all information, may be obtained at the offices of the Society from 10 to 5 daily.

WILLIAM PERRY,
Secretary.

5676

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE TRUST AND ANNUITY INSTITUTION.

LOTHERY, LONDON.

EMPOWERED by Special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 92.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
(A list of the Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)

COLONIAL PATRONS:
The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Sydney.
The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Newcastle.
The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Melbourne.

HONORARY COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
The Venerable Archbishop of Canterbury.
Reverend Robert Allwood.
John Campbell, Esq., J.P.
Henry W. Matthews, Esq.
J. W. Gosling, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE:
B. O'Brien, Esq., M.D.

INCREASED FACILITIES AFFORDED.
The agent is now authorised by the London Board of Directors to issue policies to the extent of £1000 definitely for the whole term of life; the extreme limit being £2000, the half of which only would be subject to the continuation of the London Board.

ROWLAND RONALD,
Agent.

559, George-street.
1509

TO PARTIES ABOUT TO MARRY.
YOU will save one-third by purchasing your wedding Ring and Keeper of M. Brodskis, 554, George-street (near Market-street); a fine gold wedding ring, with chased keeper ring in little box, 17s. 6d.

Parties in the country remitting the above sum with exact size (an old ring or slip of paper measured round the finger) can have the same transmitted to any part of the colony free of expense.

SYDNEY BRANCH. ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.

THE undersigned are instructed by the Directors of the above Company to announce to the public a further reduction of 2s. 6d. per cent. upon the rates of premium hitherto charged, and from this date the rates will be as under.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

For est. per ann. s. d.

Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings. 5 0

Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction. 7 6

Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other Buildings of inferior construction. 10 0

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the above named Buildings, 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

SECOND-CLASS RISKS.

For est. per ann. s. d.

Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings. 10 0

Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction. 15 6

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 2s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

THIRD-CLASS RISKS.

For est. per ann. s. d.

Buildings of stud work, or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other Building. 16 0

Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other Buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between. 17 6

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 2s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

MAX.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached or separated by proper party walls from other Buildings, will be deemed, according to circumstances, as 1st and 2nd Class Risks, though not in all respects in conformity with the Building Act.

Certain risks of the above description, and to which the foregoing scale may not be distinctly applicable, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

HAZARDOUS GOODS,
Such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Resin, Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, &c.

Rates for short period Assurances, as follows:—
Not exceeding three months, one half of the annual premium.
Exceeding three, and not exceeding six months, three quarters of the annual premium.
Exceeding six months, the full annual rate.

THACKER AND CO., Agents.
641, George-street, 4th July, 1850.

O SETTLERS.—Settlers from the interior, who may be in Sydney, are hereby informed that they may obtain, gratis, from the Depot of the Australasian Religious Tract Society, King-street, packets containing a variety of tracts and other interesting religious publications, for gratuitous distribution among their shepherds, stockmen, farm labourers, and their children.

JAMES COMRIE, Secretary.
Miller's Point, January 1.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
IS A DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT AND TRANSPARENT PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR, and as an irrigator and purifier is beyond all precedent. In dressing the hair, nothing can equal the effect of Rowland's Macassar Oil on either natural or artificial hair, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, producing beautifully flowing curls, and by the transcendent lustre it imparts rendering the head-dress truly enchanting.

Price 3s. 6d.—Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

Each bottle of the ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, words

Engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper nearly 1600 times, containing 29,024 letters.

Sold by C. M. PENNY, H. MACR, A. FOR, P. F. MORGAN, J. ROW, Chemists; ROBINSON and PARSONS, Hairdressers; T. HUGHES, Machinist; and HARRISON and SONS, 475, George-street, Sydney.

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FAITH AND GRATITUDE
Should be the predominant characteristics of men of business, and where it is so strictly adhered to as at the
GREAT PATENTRY THEATRE
DRAUGHT AND PAINTING ESTABLISHMENTS,
461, George-street, and
96, King-street, Sydney.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS have much pleasure in informing their numerous Sydney patrons and ex-country friends, they have just opened, at 461, George-street, the most choice Goods ever offered in the colony. The following is a brief summary of the same.

One case of rich black and coloured silks and satinettes, in every hue, commencing at two shillings and three-half pence per yard.
5000 rich Mullin and Organdie Dresses, 1s. 11½.

1807 rich Check Swiss Mullin Dresses, 3s. 4d.
1808 elegant French Bevoes, 6s. 9d.
2324 ditto ditto Balsorine, 7s. 9d.
1400 ditto Light Printed Cashmeres, 6s. 6d.
1200 ditto Delaines, 5s. 9d.

Nearly eight thousand rich town printed Dresses, warranted fast colours, two shillings and four-pence full dress.
Twelve hundred yards of pure Earlston Gingham and French Linens, at three shillings and six-pence full dress.

Fourteen hundred pairs of Ladies' Satteen Stays, at three shillings and six-pence.
Eight hundred pairs of infants', at four-pence three-farthings.

A large assortment of Corded Skirts, at ten-pence halfpenny.
Rich finey Stun and Lustrous Bonnet Ribbons, at three-pence halfpenny per yard.
Twenty thousand yards of Gaus Cap Ribbon, at one penny.

Twelve hundred yards of Silk Whisker Blond, at one penny per yard.
Four cases of Women's Fine Straw Bonnets, at eleven-pence each.

And an extensive lot of Bonnet Flowers, at one penny halfpenny per pair.
Stays in Cassimere and 1/2 Bevoes, commencing at one shilling and three-pence.

VISITERS' VISITERS.
Having purchased a large assortment of these in the most superb styles, will be offered at the low price of

Ten Shillings and Sixpence.
Family and Domestic Linen at the usual low prices.

Stout grey calico 2½d. per yard.
Ditto ditto sheeting 6½d. ditto.
Ditto white sheeting, 9½d. ditto.
Ditto ditto longcloth, 1½d. ditto.

And the Genuine *Herwick* longcloth at four-pence halfpenny full thirty-six inches wide.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
G. C. TUTING, OPENED his **NEW DRAPEY ESTABLISHMENT, 111, KING-STREET, SYDNEY**, with a stock of **SURPASSING ELEGANCE**, at **PRICES** which could not fail to command a **FAIR SHARE** of public patronage.

The result has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, having done an amount of business in a few months which for extent is **UNPRECEDENTED IN THIS COLONY**.

For this earliest mark of public confidence **G. C. TUTING** would express his grateful acknowledgments, with an assurance that the most assiduous attention will at all times be employed to render a large share of pecuniary means, and the important services of a thoroughly colonised buyer in England, subservient to the best interests of all.

G. C. TUTING would respectfully announce that the **THIRTY-ONE PARAGRAPHS OF SPRING GOODS**, ex Roman Emperor, and other late arrivals, will be ready for inspection on **TUESDAY**, and the following days (they consist chiefly of striped glacé and camellion silks, printed batiste, ditto cashmere, checked Lanes, ditto grenadine and satin damask shawls, halcyon and muslin dresses, parasols, bonnet and cap ribbons, visiters, bonnets, habit shirts, chemisettes, ice sleeves, cambric handkerchiefs, &c., &c.).

With a general assortment of **DRAPEY**, to an inspection of which **HEADS OF FAMILIES** are respectfully invited.

SETTLERS AND COUNTRY BUYERS are seldom privileged to share in so many advantages, which this stock really offers, being not only purchased under the most favourable circumstances, and **MARKED THE LOWEST RATIO OF PROFIT**; but also here they will meet with every article suitable for the requirements of the bush.

TO STOREKEEPERS.
G. C. TUTING is happy to announce that his **WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE** at the rear of the premises has been greatly enlarged, whereby the inconvenience which they have hitherto experienced will be obviated, by their being able to select from a **LARGE AND VARIED STOCK**, quite distinct from the retail premises, and **JUST ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.**

G. C. TUTING,
263, and 263½, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DRAPEY, SLOPS, &c.—On sale by the undersigned—
Hosiery
Lace
Ribbons
Jewellery
Ties
9-8 longcloths
Spring-water shirtings
Black crapes
Calico shirts
Ladies' shawls, &c.
Wigan sheetings
Madraspolams
Printed cotton sheets
Sewing silks
Huckabacks
Ends blue cloth
Wool-dyed black cloth
Blankets, 6-4 and 9-4
Cords and valvetees
Moleskins
Omburgs
Coronation counterpane
Diaper rags
And a great variety of other goods.

THACKER AND CO.
11026

WOOLPACKS, 9, 9½, and 10 lbs.
each
Well-bought, best heavy, 27 inch
Three-banded bags
For sale by
R. W. ROBINSON,
King-street West.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Royal hosiery, bag cap, and imperial paper
Trunks of boots and shoes, assorted
One gin, Dutch proof
Marshall's and Hennessy's brandy
Jamaica rum
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
Black and Bon's patent economical water
dishes
Beds, suitable for the island trade.

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Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE AND STONE WORKS.

WILLIAM PATTEN begs to offer to the notice of persons building, a very large assortment of Marble Chimney Pieces, of the following description—Statuary, Doves, Medallions, Black and Vein Australian Marbles, Jasper, Lilac, and Green. Specimens of each are set up in the show-room, so that purchasers may judge of style, size, and quality of both the material and workmanship.

Mural Tablets, in great variety, English manufacture.
Countryside stone Chimney Pieces always on hand, from 35s. upwards, fixed complete.
Roman Cement, warranted good, 15s. per barrel.

Plaster of Paris, very superior, manufactured in the colony.
In addition to the above stock, W. P. is now landing, ex Ellis, several fine blocks of Italian marble.

Family Tombs erected to the best designs recently received from England. Orders from the country receive prompt attention, and every attention paid to the packing.
December 16. 11321

PUBLIC NOTICE.
C. S. HAIGH AND CO. respectfully inform their friends that with reference to their advertisement in the *Herald*, for several days past, quoting the prices of goods of every description, at an unheard-of rate, owing to their excess of patronage during the week past, and more particularly their country orders unsupplied, they cannot vouch for every article advertised last week being now in stock; they therefore beg to state that of the majority of articles enumerated, some portions yet remain on hand, but they will not guarantee the entire list.

C. S. Haigh and Co. have been indeed to adopt this course knowing full well that their patrons have a right to complain, if they continue their advertisement of prices when a portion of the stock so enumerated is cleared out.

Large shipments have been received during the week of which a list of prices will appear as soon as an opportunity offers; in the mean time all orders on hand will be executed according to the published list.

C. S. HAIGH AND CO.,
291, Pitt-street.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
G. C. TUTING, OPENED his **NEW DRAPEY ESTABLISHMENT, 111, KING-STREET, SYDNEY**, with a stock of **SURPASSING ELEGANCE**, at **PRICES** which could not fail to command a **FAIR SHARE** of public patronage.

The result has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, having done an amount of business in a few months which for extent is **UNPRECEDENTED IN THIS COLONY**.

For this earliest mark of public confidence **G. C. TUTING** would express his grateful acknowledgments, with an assurance that the most assiduous attention will at all times be employed to render a large share of pecuniary means, and the important services of a thoroughly colonised buyer in England, subservient to the best interests of all.

G. C. TUTING would respectfully announce that the **THIRTY-ONE PARAGRAPHS OF SPRING GOODS**, ex Roman Emperor, and other late arrivals, will be ready for inspection on **TUESDAY**, and the following days (they consist chiefly of striped glacé and camellion silks, printed batiste, ditto cashmere, checked Lanes, ditto grenadine and satin damask shawls, halcyon and muslin dresses, parasols, bonnet and cap ribbons, visiters, bonnets, habit shirts, chemisettes, ice sleeves, cambric handkerchiefs, &c., &c.).

With a general assortment of **DRAPEY**, to an inspection of which **HEADS OF FAMILIES** are respectfully invited.

SETTLERS AND COUNTRY BUYERS are seldom privileged to share in so many advantages, which this stock really offers, being not only purchased under the most favourable circumstances, and **MARKED THE LOWEST RATIO OF PROFIT**; but also here they will meet with every article suitable for the requirements of the bush.

TO STOREKEEPERS.
G. C. TUTING is happy to announce that his **WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE** at the rear of the premises has been greatly enlarged, whereby the inconvenience which they have hitherto experienced will be obviated, by their being able to select from a **LARGE AND VARIED STOCK**, quite distinct from the retail premises, and **JUST ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.**

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Ends blue cloth
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Blankets, 6-4 and 9-4
Cords and valvetees
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Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
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Beds, suitable for the island trade.

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Pitt-street.

THE HUMAN FORM.

THE most eminent and scientific men of the various ages past and present have blended the most superb colours and designs, which the skilful artisans have elaborately wrought out to deck the human form, and make it appear as the bright ornament intended for this transitory world, but how greatly have they been disappointed on beholding the manner in which they are ultimately doomed by parties pretending to fit the *Human Form*, and thereby mutilating that which has cost them many days or months to accomplish; and where is this so frequently attempted as in the Colony of New South Wales. New parties commencing almost daily in a branch of business which they are totally unacquainted with, and occupies years to accomplish. The defect is obviated by favouring

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,
GREAT PATENTRY THEATRE, DRAPEY, AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
461, George-street.

with a call, they being practically acquainted with the cut and fit of all garments, can guarantee to gentlemen these advantages, combined to the latest fashions, receiving them by every arrival, and at a saving of full twenty per cent. from any other house.

R. and L. would particularly direct the attention of the public, and gentlemen visiting Sydney, to their extensive stock of ready-made Clothing, not Shirts, as offered by other houses.

Superfine black coloured frock coats... 1 4 0
ditto ditto dress ditto... 1 4 0
ditto ditto silk lined... 1 10 0
ditto ditto doekin trousers... 9 6
ditto fancy tweed and buckskins... 8 6
Fine black lustrous and alpaca coats... 7 6
Fine fancy gambroon ditto... 10 6
Ditto ditto casement ditto... 3 6
Barnesley ditto ditto... 4 3
Rich black and fancy satin vests... 4 0
Ditto fine cashmere... 3 0
Ditto silk barathas... 4 6
Ditto toiletted ditto... 2 3

Strong serviceable vests, from 9½d.
SHIRTS! SHIRTS! AND HOSIERY.
Gentlemen's fine white shirts, full linen trimmed... 1 11½
Ditto ditto, very good... 2 6
Ditto coloured yachting shirts... 1 4½

A large assortment of shirts always kept ready for immediate use.
A beautiful assortment of neck and pocket handkerchiefs, stocks, collars, gloves, and hosiery, of the best makers.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,
461, George-street,
1073 Nearly opposite the Commercial Bank.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned—
7-8 9-8, and 6-4 prints, of various styles
7-8 and 6-4 mousseline de laines
9-8 printed jaconets
30 to 36 inch white calicoes
66 to 72 inch white sheetings
25 to 72 inch grey calicoes
7-8 Irish linens
Red and blue table covers
6-4 and 6-4 silk cloth
9-8 and 6-4 printed 4 quarts
White and coloured counterpanes
White and grey Bolton sheets
Cotton blankets
30 to 36 inch white flannels
21 to 27 inch ditto domestics
54 inch scarlet serge
6-4 to 10 4 blankets
White molaikin
White cords
Black velvets
Black and blue broadcloths
Black kerseymeres
Omburgs, all colours
Orleans, ditto ditto
30 to 45 inch Parramatta, ditto ditto
Black half twills
Ditto twilled lustrous
Ditto and coloured silk stripes Orleans
Two coloured figured mohairs
Sewing cottons, 100 and 200 yards
Haberdybery
Millinery
Faint and fancy straw bonnets
Coloured Brazilian hats
Hosiery
Cotton handkerchiefs, various styles
Silk ditto ditto
Black silk neckerchiefs
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Regatta ditto
Moleskin and cord trousers
Velvet shooting coats
Also,
Pocket and table cutlery
Ironmongery assorted.

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CHINESE EXTRACTS.

MILITARY REVIEW.

(From the North China Herald.)
Having learned that the military review would take place very early in the morning, I started on horseback from the foreign ground before sunrise, taking the route outside of the city walls on the western side. The morning was as yet cool, and the northern suburbs presented a pleasing contrast in point of comparative quiet and cleanliness to the clamorous bustle and numerous disagreeables that meet the eye of the foreigner who passes the Ban-mou-l-k bridge over the Yang-king-pang at other times. Passing by the west gate, the air was frequently greeted with a good natured exclamation from people beginning to move about, of mingled surprise and amusement at the foreigner going, as they correctly guessed, to K'hoen-tau, to see the military exercises. Proceeding onward from the west gate the path led through perhaps the most pleasing locality in the neighbourhood of this city, and one could hardly fail to be impressed with the beauty of the morning as the eastern horizon began to redden with the approaching sun. True, there is here no dripping rock or mountain's misty top

to swell on the sight, and brighten with the dawn, and yet the landscape is not without a charm in its freshness and luxuriance.

The chief parade ground is situated beyond the south gate, and crowds of people of both sexes, many being of a respectable class, were hurrying towards it. On arriving there, I found the soldiers were already on the ground, some idly lounging about, and others engaged in getting their arms in order, and in other preparations in connection with the event of the day. There were also a dozen or more scrubby little horses on the ground. The parade ground is in shape an oblong square of three hundred or four hundred yards in length, and over half of that in breadth, having an open hall at the north end, in which the dignitaries sit in judgment. Mean looking houses confine the view on three sides, the eye resting on buildings of a somewhat superior appearance relieved by a row of trees in their front, along the remaining side. Multitudes continued to press towards the ground from the city, and a dense mass of people had assembled when the Tao-tai arrived, every available spot on the tops of walls, branches of trees, &c., being occupied. There must have been several thousand spectators, all of whom showed the most eager interest in the approaching spectacle. When after some delay all the authorities had arrived, the soldiers began to form in order, and their officers successively entered the hall to pay their respects. The troops on the ground were upwards of four hundred regiments as I may term them, for the most part men of good size, wearing their uniform, blue jacket edged with red, long white kilt or petticoat, and black boots, the head being covered with a velvet brim turned up cap, and altogether having a creditable appearance. Beside these there was a company of fifty or sixty sword and spear men clothed in a grim black jacket and trousers, confined to the body by a red sash, black boots and peaked hat. These fellows seemed bound to look fierce and dangerous, and were certainly sufficiently strange in appearance, looking as if just out of Pandemonium for a holiday. There were abundance of silk banners, with yellow gilt dragons on them, and every fifth man of the line had a little flag stuck in the back of his dress, which it cost some of them no little trouble to adjust properly in its receptacle. Several officers were clothed in mail armour, apparently composed of black woollen cloth thickly studded with brass, and wearing tin helmets on their heads, of a shape bearing no small resemblance to an inverted syphon, and with quiver and arrows behind. So far however from being conscious of respectability, they seemed to be particularly self-satisfied, and strode along, with most martial air. The line in the first instance performed various indescribable manoeuvres in marching and countermarching, the musicians not being at their head, but perched on a little stand, or rather on the front edge of the same, the pressing crowd on and behind it threatening to dislodge the trumpets and conches altogether. There they held on, and blew a blast.

Like gas-hawk's whistle on the hill.
To the entire satisfaction of every one present. The soldiers then formed themselves in a line, low square, firing with the matchlock from all sides, and as the pieces were levelled at only a few paces distance from the spectators, this would have been perhaps dangerous practice for anything but the small charge of matchlock, not rammed down, and as it was, made us feel nervous enough to seek a retreat behind, having a slight recollection of people sometimes being wounded on these occasions. The firing continued for some space, not in volleys, but every man blowing away as fast as he could load. After this they were formed into two open parallel lines, and began firing in platoons. First the front line fired, then knelt down to reload, while the second rank passed through them with a sort of crouching step, fired at the invisible enemy, and then knelt down to reload in their turn. This exercise was performed with considerable quickness and regularity, and was not very effective as a show, and satisfactory to his Excellency, &c., but would doubtless be found equally so in practice, if the enemy would only stand still and not charge upon the braves. Thus firing, and then followed the operation of pitching camp. In less than time I write this, a square line of white cotton canvas curtains, to simulate small tents, was erected, with a handsome tent pavilion in the centre, and a grand entrance of the same material, with suitable guardians painted thereon. From this camp various sallies and marches were made, with trumpet's waiting, and conches sounding. In the mean time the sun had risen high, and the heat became very oppressive, nevertheless few among the eager spectators seemed disposed to relinquish the pleasure of the scene afforded by retiring, and so pressing was the crowd, that the equanimity of the half-dozen old servants, hard at work, in keeping the people back with their willow switches, was sorely tried. They exhibited due courtesy towards the few foreigners present, permitting us

to remain under the shelter of the musicians' stand, where we had the full benefit of their harmonious notes. The last exercise we remained to witness, was that of the sword and spearman, but so grotesque an exhibition baffles description, and must be seen to be enjoyed. The champions, assuming a very savage aspect of face, came forward in pairs with the sword, and after cutting some strokes in the air, a little thrusting and parrying, they invariably ended by both parties rolling on the ground, which was effected with more or less agility, when they got up and trotted away behind. Having all gone through this rather warm exercise, the officer of the corps, a man of remarkable appearance, bronzed face and stalwart frame, wearing armour, put himself at their head, and marched round at a double quick trot, which increased the grotesque appearance of his followers, shortly after I saw his servants divest him of his armour—no wonder he looked exhausted and gladly took the proffered tea, for by this time the heat had become intense and dangerous, so that I took my departure without waiting to see the shooting with the bow and arrow from horseback, which I understood was to follow. I heard subsequently that a young girl, among the crowd had received a mortal hurt, from being kicked or trampled on by one of the horses.

The only thing like artillery on the ground, was two diminutive mortars, which were fired several times as signals.

RAMBLER.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-SLOOP.

The following is a translation of a pamphlet lately printed at Nanking, and hawked about the streets for sale at a few cash per copy. The writer of it is evidently more sanguinary in his disposition than profound in his literary attainments, yet although it is sufficiently miserable as a composition, and its absurdities and falsehoods apparent to every well informed native, such writings cannot but have a very pernicious effect amongst the common people for whom they are intended.

Chinese Account of the Visit to the Peiho, by H. M. Steam-sloop Raynard.
Our New Lord Hien-fung of the Sacred Dynasty has ascended the Throne, the seasons being propitious, the country prosperous, and the people tranquil. Of late years there have been barbarian banditti of merchants, frequenting Shanghai for the sale of foreign goods. In the third month of the third year, several tens of barbarian ships went to Tien-tsin for the ostensible purpose of conveying Tribute. The white barbarian general Hui-ho-ming, with four other leaders carried three thousand foreign soldiers, forty steamers and thirty sailing-war vessels, each with carrying ten brass guns, the continued reports of which resounded on the sea off Tien-tsin for several days. The officers of the Celestial Dynasty on the watch, seeing the barbarian vessels very numerous, sent in a report to the General in charge of the barrier, Wang-tien-teang, who memorialized His Sacred Majesty, and thirty thousand superb troops were sent forward, with all their officers high and low, each leading on the troops to defend the entrance to the river. There they saw the fleet of the barbarian ships, and the banditti perceiving through their telescopes the martial array of the Government troops, ranged for defence of the port, led their vessels towards the shore, when Wang-tien-teang seeing them approach, ordered a volley of thirty great guns to be fired, which went off with a stunning noise, the smoke on the sea obscuring the heavens, and disabled several tens of the barbarian vessels.

Then the courage of the barbarian banditti failed them, and they returned with their injured ships to Shanghai, where they sent in a report to the General, who with the red haired men was lying in ambush there, and had stored up gunpowder and warlike weapons in the Church. The foreign leader Hui-ho-ming, and Major General Hui-ho-fu, in conducted several tens of thousands of barbarian soldiers, and upwards of two hundred war vessels to Woonung, and there extended his line. The Colonel in command there, Shou-yung-chang, and the commandant Lieutenant-Colonel, reported by petition to the Commander of the land and sea forces at Su-chiang-fu, who communicated all the particulars to H. E. Loh, the Governor-General, at Nanking, and he uniting the troops from the military stations of Fu-shan, and Tsung-ming, led them on to the number of thirty thousand, and the brigades at the sea ports mounted upwards of 300 guns, and with a similar number of war junks, kept watch day and night.

At this time, the fourteenth day of the fifth moon, a violent thunder storm suddenly arose, the church, where the gunpowder had been accumulated, was destroyed, and heavy rain succeeded, the powder in the mind with the water and flowed out. Three days after, black clouds suddenly appeared in the south-east, a raging wind burst forth, the waves rose up to the sky with a mighty building, the thunders rolled, and all the Government officers went to the temple erected to the memory of themselves, and humbly prayed for his aid. In a moment the lightning's radiance illumined the place, and the spirit of H. E. Chin was seen standing in the clouds. Wherever the lightning struck, the barbarians were set on fire, and those of them burned to death were innumerable. Some took to the water, and were drowned, and some were taken to the shore, and ran for their lives; but they were all captured by the soldiers, and thus was a signal victory obtained. Several tens of the barbarian devils captured by the troops were taken to the office of H. E. Loh, and tumbled out there. H. E. Loh, on seeing the barbarian banditti, was greatly enraged, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "You mean people of a low tribe, how dare you presume to encroach upon the borders of the central flowery land? Your lives must pay the forfeit of your crime." And he ordered them to be pushed forth, and all decapitated, and their heads to be exposed to the multitude. Thus was tranquility restored to Shanghai.

DECREES AND RESCRIPTS.

(From the Peking Reporter.)
In reply to a memorial from the Princess and Ministers appointed to superintend the funeral ceremonies of the late Emperor, in which they present for his Majesty's inspection a list of names of those whom they propose to keep guard by the remains while at their temporary

resting place, the Emperor selects the individuals to whom he commits the charge, and directs that they shall be divided into three bodies, to relieve each other monthly during the whole of the time that the coffin shall remain there.

The Emperor responds as follows to a second memorial from the same officers entreating his Majesty to dispense, to a certain extent, with the custom of following his father's remains out of Peking on foot:—"We can never cease to ponder with grateful affection on the extraordinary benevolence and tenderness evinced towards us by our imperial parent, and were we now to escort his honoured remains, according to former precedent, only as far as Hsiting, we should indeed feel the duty that we owe. Being now in the vigour of our years, although suffering under an accumulated weight of sorrow, our strength will not be too much taxed in following the procession on foot. Were we therefore to accede to the prayer of our princes and ministers, and merely escort the remains to Hungkenou, we could not feel at ease. We remember that on the occasion of the removal of our imperial grandfather's remains, the late Empress our father dearest, had the intention of escorting the coffin to the Fowching Gate, and upon a like request being made to him, he at once followed the procession on foot as far as the Togan Gate. With such an example before us, how can we presume to do more? Therefore in the anticipated removal of our late father's remains, we will follow them on foot as far as to the southern side of the earth while the imperial bier shall pass. We will then proceed in advance by an unprepared path to the principal encampment, in front of which we will receive the procession upon our knees, and thereby evince in some degree our deep affection and regard. Such being our determined purpose, the Princess and Ministers need not again revert to the subject. Respect this."

In a further decree his Majesty declares that it has been hitherto the custom for magistrates so to oppress and illuse the guards employed in escorting prisoners into banishment to Eile, or other distant provinces, that either the prisoners have been suffered to escape, or they have risen upon and murdered their guards, and his Majesty, therefore, with special reference to certain important criminals now on their way to the place of banishment, directs the General commandant of the Hsiao Yung-tai to watch against and punish any mal-practices of this kind. And at the same time strictly enjoins upon all Viceroy and Governors to guard against like abuses in their several jurisdictions, and should they occur, to punish the offending authorities with unmitigated severity.

FALLING IN OF THE ROOF OF TRINITY CHURCH.—The roof of this sacred edifice fell in with a great crash, on the morning of the twenty-fourth June, about half-past five a.m., and a great deal of rain had fallen throughout the preceding day. (Sunday) much thunder and lightning accompanied it, and some of the claps were very heavy. The span of the roof was very wide between the walls, and it appears that a heavy spout had poured its high and low, each leading on the troops to defend the entrance to the river. There they saw the fleet of the barbarian ships, and the banditti perceiving through their telescopes the martial array of the Government troops, ranged for defence of the port, led their vessels towards the shore, when Wang-tien-teang seeing them approach, ordered a volley of thirty great guns to be fired, which went off with a stunning noise, the smoke on the sea obscuring the heavens, and disabled several tens of the barbarian vessels.

The sea barrier of Chekeang having been burst open to the extent of eight or nine hundred feet during the heavy summer rains, His Majesty directed the board of civil office to determine the degree of culpability to be attached to Woo Wan-yung, Governor of the province, in not having taken proper measures to prevent the catastrophe. The board now proposes that Woo Wan-yung be deprived of his button and retained in office, and that he be commanded to hand in a list of the names of such of his subordinates as are immediately concerned, that their remission may meet with due punishment.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

JENNY LIND IN AMERICA.

(From the Times, September 24.)
There is a shrine for some divinity or other in every human heart. In this respect the Americans are made pretty much like the rest of us. They have not much reverence for a Sovereign, or a Lord, or even for a Pope. In fact, their political engagements have rather cut them out of the old-fashioned circle. But even then once free, try them on a little new ground, and their innate loyalty will come out as strong as their own rivers and falls. Jenny Lind, after flitting about Europe as free as a lark, jilting Queens, suitors, and opera houses, has lighted on the New World, and made it her own. The Caribs were not more awestruck at the landing of Columbus than the Yankees at the advent of Jenny Lind. Our own countrymen were mad enough in all conscience, considering that of the multitude who raved about Jenny, not one in ten had heard a note of her voice; and though she sang for charity, she certainly did not sing to "the million." The Americans, however, already there, before a soul of them has seen her, already their belief, as expressed by one of the soberest of their journals, that "she has been raised up by the Great Spirit to make the rest of the world humble, while they adore His power." There is always a certain relation between the worshipper and the worshipped, and the most entranced homages will occasionally betray the contemplation of self. In the present instance the prostrate multitude cannot help being proud of their city, of their visitor, of themselves, and of their own singular good taste. "The Swedish Nightingale, the soul of song, has at length arrived in the Empire City of the

great republic of the New World, and her welcome has been cordial and enthusiastic in proportion to her fame, and that intuitive instinct by which the people of New York never fail to recognize and appreciate her good qualities, or genius." In this Pantheon of greatness, which is most admired, and which stands on the principal pedestal,—the Nightingale, the Empire City, the Great Republic, the New World, the people of New York, or the abstract excellencies that wind up the sentence? Need we hesitate for an answer? They are all in proportion to one another, and the beauty of Jenny Lind consists in her being of a piece with New York.

Our readers are already acquainted with the splendour of Jenny Lind's reception; the desertion of the churches—for it was Sunday; the assemblage of the population on the shore; the triumphal arches; the myriad of eyes fixed on the Atlantic as she steamed up the river; the meeting of Jenny Lind and Barnum, with the brief but important interchange of sentiment that ensued; the rush of the eager multitude through the dock-yard gates; the progress to Irving House; the gorgeous apartments prepared for the "Nightingale"; her admiration of the scenery, of the stupor and stars, of the respectability of the mob, of the comfortable niggers, of the fine "Hall Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," and of everything else heard or saw. As we have to epitomize the proceedings of ten days, each of which would fill several columns of this paper, we are forced most reluctantly to omit heaps of the most interesting and picturesque details. It is, however, satisfactory to know that every thing is recorded, and if future ages should wish to realize these events, they will not have to draw on their imagination, or to be content with these few scanty sentences in which the fate of dynasties and empires have sometimes been recorded. Not a word, not a smile, not a downcast look, not a choking of the utterance, not a flourish of the handkerchief, or wave of the hand, not a pink riband has been omitted from the history of the first momentous day, from the instant when Jenny Lind was revealed to the "cute gaze" of the American world by her proximity to Barnum on the deck of the steamer, up to the winking hour of midnight, when, after a serenade by two hundred musicians and the whole population of New York, and a tremendous long address by the committee of the Musical Fund Society, "the deputation, having conversed a few moments with Jenny Lind and Mr. Barnum, then withdrew, and the Nightingale retired to her dowry room." We assure our readers that we have cut the first day very short indeed. We have left out incidents enough to fill an orthodox novel in 3 vols., duodecimo. There are nine days before us, adopting the conspicuous arrangement in the New York papers, we will proceed at once to the

SECOND DAY.

On Monday morning, the whole population of New York had come to the conclusion "that there was no humming about Jenny Lind, and that she was a diamond of the first water." They flocked to the hotel, hoping to get a sight of her, and, as it rained very hard, they filled its halls and passages, the resident company of the hotel being not far from a thousand. At 12 o'clock the proprietor conducted Jenny Lind to the ladies' dining-room, and introduced her to the lady of Commodore Stockton and 500 ladies, each of whom she shook by the hand. At two she was drawn, with no little difficulty, through the crowd, to inspect the Jenny Lind Hall, the Tabernacle, Niblo's Garden, and Barnum's Museum. Castle-garden, received a more particular examination. By the evening Mrs. and Miss Barnum had been telegraphed up from Connecticut. Presents now poured in from all quarters, as also tickets for fancy balls, &c. Mr. Beebe took the measure of her head for a riding hat. Certain intended visits were postponed, and the public press urged Jenny Lind not to take Monday as a specimen of their glorious autumn. The papers are full of discussions on the price and sale of the tickets and the chances of Mr. Barnum's success, almost everybody in New York having a different opinion as to the proper scale of prices. "The choice seats," it was known, "would be auctioned." Another pecuniary topic of great interest, was the furniture of Jenny Lind's suite of rooms, made expressly for the occasion, which must have cost at least 6000 dollars. It now transpired that Jenny Lind had with her a middle-aged cousin (Mademoiselle Almon) who, with Mr. Benedict, took care of her affairs. "So much for Jenny Lind's second day in New York."

THIRD DAY.

The Castle-garden has been taken by Barnum. The whole city was in ecstacy at the news. The Castle-garden will hold 800 persons, and as it will, of course, pay better at three dollars a ticket than a room less than half the size at the double price, it would evidently be Barnum's interest to give all his 150 concerts at New York as long as the room filled. Everybody's chance of hearing was so much the better, and, as Jenny Lind had no interest in the receipts, the choice of this room was a proof of her goodness. The requisite alterations in the room are now minutely discussed, whether to assist the voice, or to prevent a crush. Barnum is beset with splendid offers from Toronto, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other cities south and west. The crowd before Irving House continues night and day. A perpetual stream of bouquets and other elegant tokens of esteem, pour in, and Jenny Lind begins to be agitated at the trifling debt of gratitude she is incurring. She asks at least to see her numerous benefactors, or to be excused receiving their presents. The charitable institutions are early in the field preferring their claims. In the afternoon, Jenny Lind drove out with Mr. Benedict; and it was surmised that their object must be to look out for a quieter place than Irving Hotel—much as she was pleased with Mr. Howard and his splendid establishment. At all events they called at the York Hotel. On her return from her drive, she dined at the public table at half-past three, where she and the company were delighted with one another. What Jenny Lind did after dinner does not immediately transpire, but the gap is filled up with Mr. Barnum's present of a service of plate to Mr. Wilton, the agent who effected the engagement. It was to be seen at Tenney's, in Broadway.

FOURTH DAY.

The first question you are asked in the streets is, "Have you seen the Nightingale?" Never was there such a *flurry* about a woman before—at least not since the time of the Trojan war. Jenny Lind is "another Joan of Arc," she has taken the city by storm. "From more till dewy eve," the Irving-house was crowded with human beings, within and without, and the steamboats and railway trains were loaded with passengers coming to this metropolis to see the Swede. "Even the clergy and bishops are running to see her," Dr. Cummings, a splendid orator on the slavery question, has already been at her with some schoolgirls and a six-dollar bouquet. Of course he expects a concert for his school. At twelve o'clock Bishop Hughes paid his *devoirs*, and laid on the flattering unction in the most delicate manner. Jenny Lind felt highly honoured with a visit from so distinguished a churchman.

Next came Mayor Woodhall to tender the sentiments of the city of New York, and then proceeded to shower compliments on Mademoiselle. He said: "We have heard Malibran and other singers, but we all know you are the Queen of Song."

Next Lind (interrupting him)—You flatter me. Everybody frightens me with too much praise. I fear I shall never come up to the expectations formed of me. I have been spoiled with flattery twice before, and I fear I shall be spoiled again.

Mayor.—We know that you are accustomed to this, and that it cannot injure you. We think you worthy of it.

Jenny Lind.—No; it is always new to me. I cannot accustom myself to it. There is too much friendship shown me. I am full of imperfections, and if you continue to flatter me in this way, I shall tremble when I come to sing.

It was quite evident," says the *Weekly Herald*, from which we quote this edifying conversation, "that Miss Lind, who is made of a mould peculiarly sensitive and susceptible of applause, was overwhelmed with the praises lavished upon her by the two distinguished individuals who had thus visited her in succession. Her cheek was flushed with blushes."

Miss Lind was then visited by about 400 ladies, after which she was carried off by the President of the American Art Union to a private view of the exhibition. The pictures honoured with her notice are all minutely described. The party is then walked into an adjoining room, where they find a magnificent collection, a crowd of "fashionable ladies," and a host of officials with singular names. Speeches ensue. Jenny Lind is enrolled a member amid a shower of compliments, and is with difficulty driven back through the crowd to her hotel. The near approach of the ticket auction, fixed for Saturday, creates intense excitement.

FIFTH DAY.

Jenny Lind's personal appearance, her intellectual qualities, her religious sensibilities, are now minutely discussed, and fully appreciated. It is ascertained by an immense comparison of observations that she is not what is called beautiful, but a great deal better. The general public had taken alarm at the prospect of her being deuced in the way of clerical performances, but is now consoled at the thought that they helped to make up that spiritual ideal, in which consists her great charm. The press also makes the agreeable discovery that by its glowing descriptions of Jenny Lind it contributes to the same happy result. It is reported that the existing engagement between Barnum and his fair *protégée* is cancelled, and a new one substituted, by virtue of which Jenny Lind and Barnum are to divide the net profits—not only of the United States but all over the world—to the end of that lady's career. To obviate any momentary alarm, this announcement may occasion, we may as well mention that Mr. Barnum is a married man. The price of 200 dollars for the best poem on Jenny Lind's visit is now awarded to Mr. Bayard Taylor, out of 750 competitors. The other topics of Friday, are the *far niente* of the card to the balcony, with directions to the bearer; an indignant denial by Mr. Howard that he had bribed Jenny Lind with 1000 dollars to put up at Irving Hotel; more monster bouquets, multitudinous visits by ladies and great functionaries, some adventures of Jenny Lind in quest of "a sensible old horse"; and speculations on the mode in which she will pass next Sunday.

SIXTH DAY.

Saturday morning is occupied with anticipations of the auction to come off on that day. The policy of this price or that price, the produce of the sale, and the peculiar character of the musical world in New York, as compared with that of London, are discussed with financial vigour. The *Weekly Herald*, which has always been beating down the money value of Jenny Lind, while it cried up her talents and virtues, says that one dollar would be about the figure that would pay best, and reduce it to antinomie. It now appears that the 750 disappointed competitors for the Jenny Lind prize are all deeply disgusted, and what is worse, that Jenny is equally disgusted with the successful poem which she is expected to sing, and which is a fulsome eulogy of herself. The choice is declared to be a job. It was known before who was to have the prize, and the only merit of the poem is its adaptation to music. More bouquets, Jenny Lind's choice of a private secretary is announced, and we are told about him; as also that she "spends to-morrow with the Rev. Mr. Baird."

SEVENTH DAY.

Sunday is devoted to a review of the auction, the previous day. It was attended by 3000 or 4000, notwithstanding a heavy rain, and the unexpected imposition of one shilling a head for admission to the Garden. Mr. Barnum and the auctioneer had much trouble to dispel some mystifications which rumours had raised. The latter took his stand on the very spot where Jenny Lind was to stand, and "proceeded" to sell the first ticket, having the right to the first ticket, choice seat to the first concert of Jenny Lind in America. After a tremendous competition, it was knocked down to a bidder, for 225 dollars, amid vociferous cheering. The next choice seats were at much less prices. The names of all the purchasers, the number of their tickets, and the sums given, are published at length, and would occupy two columns of this paper. We must be content with the results. On Saturday there were sold 1420 tickets, at the average price of 6 dollars 28 cents, amounting to 9119 dollars.

EIGHTH DAY.

The bidder's reasons for giving 225 dollars for the first ticket, and his expressed determination to give 500 dollars if necessary, occupy

the attention of New York, to the exclusion of all other topics, and even Jenny Lind is forgotten. As he lived next door to Barnum's Museum, many people thought it a juggle; but that does not account for five others bidding against him. The place selected by the bidder was by no means a good one, being directly under Jenny Lind, and one next to it only went for 10 dollars. "The fact is a better solution for the mystery," says the *Weekly Herald*, than to charge it to Peter Funk. What do our readers suppose that to be? They remember, probably, the better immortalized by Carlyle, for sending about the town a monster hat, with his name and address under it. It now appears that Mr. Genin's object was the same. His ticket will be worth 1000 dollars to him, he says. There were others alive to its value. Three of the five unsuccessful competitors were patent medicine vendors. The name of Genin now stands before us at the head of the most potent list of names ever published in America. He intends, it is said, to follow up the idea on the night of the concert, by sitting in the front of the audience with an immense hat suspended over his head.

NINTH DAY.

Monday began with the adjourned auction, when 3055 tickets were sold for 15,319 dollars. The event of the day, however, was the first rehearsal, on which we will not venture at present, only observing that Jenny Lind seems to have created quite as much enthusiasm as in her first debut in the British metropolis.

TENTH DAY.

On Tuesday was the second rehearsal, "when the great northern luminary of song," as we told, was still more successful than on the previous day; "being," as the reporter explains, entirely satisfied with the building, the audience, and herself. "A curious incident occurred when she was commencing the 'Queen of Song.' She had not got through half-a-dozen notes when a gun was heard. She immediately stopped and laughed. She went on again, and then the roar of another gun brought her to a complete halt, when she could not refrain from laughing a second time. She had to give it up. It turned out to be the firing of the 100 guns from the Battery, in celebration of the admission of California into the sisterhood of States. During the firing, two or three wreaths of the smoke from the guns were borne right over Castle-garden, and had a very pretty effect. When she was informed of the cause of the interruption, she said it was to her a very agreeable interruption, as it was for the good of the country. Here we must break off. The results of the first public concert, which was to take place on the Wednesday, we have yet to learn.

WRECK OF THE SUPERB STEAMER.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday Night, September 25.—By the steamer *Courier*, Captain Goodridge, just arrived from Jersey, we have received, by electric telegraph, the subjoined account of the wreck of the *Superb* on the Mingueira Rocks, which occurred on Tuesday, and which resulted in the loss of eleven persons, who perished in smooth water and in broad daylight. The particulars are drawn up by some of the survivors, who have reached Southampton by the *Courier* steamer:—

"We regret to have the painful duty of announcing the loss of the steamer *Superb*, Captain Friaux, and of eleven of the passengers and crew, on the Mingueira Rocks, and very near to the identical spot on which the excursion steamer *Polka* was run to save the lives of the passengers a week ago. The *Polka* was also under the command of the same man. The *Superb* left St. Malo for Jersey about half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday, and did not take the usual course; but, it is believed, with a view to making a shorter passage, took the course to distressingly fatal. She struck violently at half-past nine o'clock A.M. on the sunken rocks, and immediately filled with water. Her bows having been thrown on the rocks caused her to heel over, throwing the passengers on the starboard side of the vessel at the captain, it is said, immediately ordered the boats (of which there were only two) to be lowered, when with some half-dozen he got into one of them. This proceeding produced the greatest consternation among the passengers. The fire at the same moment was extinguished by the water, and an immediate rush was made for the other boat; but all who entered it found a watery grave, for there is reason to believe that the plugs were not in the boat, and they got off without an oar. The consequence was the boat was seen to be gradually sinking without possibility of relief, and the consternation of those unhappy persons presented a scene of horror beyond description. For they sank shortly in smooth water. Upon the remonstrances of Mr. Hamilton and others, the captain returned to the wreck, assisted on board by a ladder from a point of the rock, not, however, until after his boat had swamped, being capsize by his leaping from it. Fortunately the tide was falling fast, which soon left the ship high and dry on the rocks; but the scene of anguish and alarm and confusion, by the exertions of the master and Mr. Hamilton, both of whom displayed great coolness, signals of distress were successfully sent to the cutter *Jupiter*, about five or six miles off. The wind being light two hours elapsed before she could reach us, but she succeeded in doing so, and saved the lives of all excepting those who rushed to the boat, and two children, who were unfortunately thrown overboard by the shock as the vessel struck the deck being burst upwards with the blow and thus thrown there over. The *Courier*, which had just come from Shoreham, having her steam up, came off to our assistance, with her owner, Mr. Maples, on board, and took us all from the cutter at about the same time in the afternoon; but on approaching St. Heliers harbour in the dark, she also touched the Oyster-rock, to the further alarm of the surviving passengers, already exhausted by their fearful sufferings. Captain Friaux and some of the crew remained on board the cutter in the vicinity of the wreck. The cordial reception given to the passengers on their arrival at St. Heliers by hundreds congregating on the pier excited the warmest thanks, and a more providential escape is perhaps hardly on record. The passengers lost were—Mr. Gossett and wife, Mr. Jackson, son, and daughter, Mr. Rattenbury, Miss Price, Mr. Sedgwick, Helot Cook Palmer, a fireman, and Patrick, a boy. The survivors are about 40 in number.

"It is due to a lad, one of the crew, to mention that he behaved with great gallantry and courage. When others were giving way to despair, he set to work to make a raft, which he accomplished in less than half an hour. He also succeeded to the amazement to give signals. We regret we cannot give his name, but he was saved."

GENERAL HAYNAU AND THE PRESS OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

We have now received the opinions of the various organs of public opinion on the outrage of which General Haynau was a victim. Although the scene which was enacted in Bank-side has not generally made so deep an impression as we were led to believe, still we find that the Austrian papers in particular are painfully alive to the insult offered to one of their most distinguished Generals. The *Lloyd* says—"The attack of the London mob on a General of the House of Austria is an insult to hundreds of thousands. The possibility of such an attack, and the impossibility of guarding against it, might have been foreseen when the Emperor's minister resolved to go to England. We deeply regret that he should have thought proper to brave, alone and unarmed, the fury of a rude and senseless (*unsinnig und thöricht*) mob, and the intense and hatred of an entire nation. The people of England disclaim all responsibility for the outrage, and it is impossible to give it any name which places it on a lower level than the one which it has occupied from time immemorial."

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the organ of Austrian feelings in the south of Germany, says in its number of the 12th instant—"It would appear that part of the English people have long been jealous of Napoleon's famous legacy, 'Je leque l'opprobre de ma mort à la maison régnante de l'Angleterre.' Indeed, it seems as if they were trying by any means, no matter whether fair or foul, to become entitled to a similar legacy. Nothing but this suggestion can throw some light, at least, on the conduct of the British metropolis respecting the Austrian General. We speak of the British metropolis, and by no means of part of it. Had we to deal with an isolated excess of the mob, of that porter and also nursed 'Roman citizenship' on the banks of the Thames, we would not by any means condescend to notice it. But the conduct of the mob, which is the worst of the 'godhead' of the mob. But although it is clear that the improvised jury of those enlightened foreign politicians, the drymen, could not have ripened into action without the promptings of some more intellectual agitators, we find the so-called liberal press courting complicity by the manner in which it mentions the occurrence, and the well-bred population of the city by their letters of despatch to Baron Rothschild. In his 'Memoirs of the Vienna Congress' the Count de la Girdie tells us of a certain position and his whip mediating between the private revenge of a high functionary and the back of a princely penance. Lord Palmerston, who, by the way, over Baron Haynau's cruise for felling his plans in Hungary, is at present at leisure to clear his character of similar imputations, and to soar above the suspicion of having had a hand in it, spite of the anxious endeavour of the Government to hush the matter up; and still not a hand is raised to protest against them. Not a lip trembles, not a sigh breathes in the Sunday prayer of the city, on account of Ireland rotting away! But when the atrocious sword of a gallant General comes down upon and cuts the wretched British intrigues for gaining an agricultural market, the mob of London are let loose, and the people of England applaud the infamous violence and the revolting insults of which he is made to be the victim! Are not the English afraid of being served in the same way—the English who every year spoil our beautiful landscapes by the odious of the appearance and the refinement of their manners?"

The *Oesterreichische Correspondent* accompanies the news of Baron Haynau's reception in London with the following remarks:—"We have hitherto respected the English for their sense of order and law, and we have believed that the safety of persons was guaranteed by the institutions of that country; but the late unheard-of events have shaken our belief, and nothing but the fullest satisfaction, which the British Courts are bound to give, to the ill-treated old man and to the insulted national feeling of Austria can revive our confidence in the loyalty of the British nation, to whom, by the way, we desire to give some better information respecting the affairs of our country than the *Daily News*, furnished, as they are, by fugitive traitors. We need scarcely add that our Ambassador in London has immediately taken those steps which his duty prescribed on such an occasion."

From the letter of a Vienna correspondent of the *Kölnen Zeitung* we learn that owing to the state of the news of the outrage committed upon General Haynau met with a favourable reception by part of the population. "Three cheers for Old England" was proposed in the coffeehouses. Public opinion, it appears, is not so much excited as it was in the same journal we find the following statement:—"You cannot possibly fancy what unheated modes of satisfaction for the outrage our black and yellow (patriots) are prepared to exact from the British Cabinet. The least which they expect is to see a special ambassador making his appearance on *grande tenue*, and expressing to the Emperor and the corps of generals his deepest regret for the outrage, and giving a promise of the severest punishment which will be awarded to the criminals. Nothing will satisfy another set of politicians but the extradition of the culprits to the jurisdiction of an Austrian court-martial. The store of Anglophobia which they have been

laying in for many years is now taken out and aired in an offensive, and indeed, in an absurd manner. In the 'Café Daum,' which is haunted by our officers, there was, amidst the portraits of other royal personages, a portrait of Queen Victoria. I say it was there, for it was yesterday assaulted by a Croatian officer, who drawing his sabre with a volley of imprecations, smashed it into atoms, while his comrades cheered and cried 'Bravo.' They rattled their swords in a most alarming manner, and they cursed the islanders 'whom they cannot get at,' and whom they long to 'shiver' as the officer did the picture of their Queen. But not only absurd—indeed, the insults are low and mean which were offered to two harmless English tourists (whose dress bespoke them as such) by several cavalry officers, among whom was a near relative of Prince Obwarshberg."

We understand that preparations are making to greet General Haynau on his return to Vienna with a splendid demonstration of loyal devotion, accompanied by an extraordinary out of grace on the part of the Monarch. The garrison is to serenade him by torchlight, and the Emperor is to place into his hands, the object of his ambition—the Marshal's 'baton.'"

SIR C. NAPIER AND COLONEL KING. Sir W. Napier has published a letter to his brother, the Commander-in-Chief in India, of charges made against him with reference to the melancholy fate of Lieutenant Colonel King of the 14th Dragoons. Sir William states that Sir Charles never used the words "The 14th Dragoons would go anywhere if led." What he did say was:—

"Soldiers, the Colonel says you are small men, and your swords are too heavy for you. I will give you the Sikhs' swords. I beg the Colonel's pardon. See before me men with big hearts and broad shoulders, and strong arms, and if we have another war I will give them an opportunity to show what they are made of."

He gives the following copy of the last letter written by Colonel King to the Commander-in-Chief:—

Sir.—You asked me the weight of men mounted on the 15th of December, 1849. I answered 175 lbs. You said—"That is three stone lighter than at home," which I accounted for by saying the men were young, and tall men were not sent out from England to India. When you asked about records, I said we could not keep them so sharp as the natives, who use leather scabbards. Was it judicious in you to repeat my words before the men perverting their meaning? I have testimony to the discipline of the regiment that I put under my command. Your remarks before the regiment sowed the seeds of discontent, which have ripened into mutiny. You are the cause of the stripes and punishment which have been meted out to the 14th Dragoons, and death to one who once had friends, now disgrace and misery to those friends. I have not been an accountable being for the last month. J. W. KING.

Sir William concludes:—"That Colonel King's letter was the result of insanity is but too easily shown. He says, remarks made six months before caused mutiny and drove him to suicide; but there was no mutiny, nor any idea of mutiny, in the 14th Dragoons, and the following letter to the Commander-in-Chief's Secretary, written immediately after the investigation, proves that the writer, Colonel King, was pleased and gratified with Sir C. Napier's address, and the assertions in his last letter are the hallucinations of a disordered mind:—"We have not a little gain by the suppression of the approbation this morning of the most discerning, as well as deserving great captain in India; but I beg of you to believe that it was no friendly well-wish which the dust threw around us, concealed good as well as evil. No more need be said."

OMNIBUS.—It may be interesting to your readers at a future time to know when these vehicles, the use of which is daily extending, were introduced into this country; perhaps, therefore, you will allow me to state how the fact is. Mr. C. Knight, in his "Volume of Varieties," p. 178, observes:—"The omnibus was first introduced into London in 1825, and was at first called a 'hackney carriage.' It was introduced by a man named John Smith, who was a native of France, and who had been in the service of the French Government. He was a man of great energy and enterprise, and he was determined to introduce the omnibus into London. He succeeded in doing so, and the omnibus has since become a very popular mode of transport in London."

The following curious statement of the gradual loss by Spain of her colonial possessions has appeared in a Madrid journal:—"The Spanish dominions once occupied an eighth of the known world. Our country has been the greatest of the globe, and in the days of its splendour neither the gigantic empire of Alexander, nor the vastness of that of the present Czar, could be compared to it. The English took from us, in 1606, the island of Barbadoes; in 1655, Jamaica; 1701, Gibraltar; 1718, the Lucayas; 1763, Dominica; 1797, Trinidad. In 1658, the French made themselves masters of Martinique; in 1690, of Grenada; in 1685, of Guadeloupe; in 1697 we shared St. Domingo with France. In 1821 we lost our half. In 1790 we abandoned Oran, after the earthquake. In 1791 we ceded our rights over Oran and Mazaguir to Morocco. In 1713 we ceded Sardinia to the Duke of Savoy. Parma, Piacenza, Lucca, and other districts in the north of Italy, were ceded to princes of the reigning family. In 1769 we lost Naples and Sicily, in consequence of the Infante Don Charles ceding them to occupy the Spanish throne. In 1800 we ceded Louisiana to France, and in 1819 Florida to the Americans; and, lastly, the Spanish American colonies emancipated themselves, by turns, from 1810 to 1824."

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